

Some Solutions

1. In earlier notes, we found seven possible coalitions with players P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 .

(a) List them again below.

P_1

P_2

P_3

P_1, P_2

P_1, P_3

P_2, P_3

P_1, P_2, P_3

total number: 7

(b) Suppose the system has a fourth player, P_4 . Determine how many coalitions in this case. Try to answer the question without actually listing all of them.

Observation 1: All of the coalitions above are also coalitions with players P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , and P_4 . So we get the 7 above.

Observation 2: Every time we add P_4 to a coalition above, we get another one. For example, adding P_4 to the first three in the list gives:

P_1, P_4

P_2, P_4

P_3, P_4

Observation 3: We missed out coalition P_4

total number: $7 + 7 + 1 = 15$

(c) What if there is a fifth player, P_5 ?

guess: $15 + 15 + 1 = 31$

(d) Make a conjecture about how many coalitions are possible with n players, $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$. How would you argue that your count is correct?

What is the pattern you see?

$$7 = 8 - 1 = 2^3 - 1$$

$$15 = 16 - 1 = 2^4 - 1$$

$$31 = 32 - 1 = 2^5 - 1$$

guess: With n players there are $2^n - 1$ different coalitions.

- (e) What does this suggest about the mechanics of calculating the Banzhaf Power Index for a weighted voting system with a lot of players?

2^n grows really really fast.

While $2^5 = 32$, $2^{10} = 1024$, and $2^{20} > 1,000,000$.

Listing **all** coalitions is, in general, not practical.

2. What is the Banzhaf Power Index

- (a) when there is a dictator

dictator has 100%, all others have 0%

- (b) for a dummy player

always has 0%

- (c) if all players have an equal number of votes

All players have equal power. Might as well have 1 player 1 vote.

- (d) if player P_1 has double the number of votes as player P_2 ?

All you can conclude is that P_2 will not have **more** power than P_1 . But beyond that there isn't enough information. We have seen examples in which such players have equal power and we can construct others where P_1 is a dictator: $[10 : 10, 5, 2]$